4. Report of the Sub-Committee on the Budget estimate for the year 1898-99.

5. The Vice-President's memo recommending for the introduction of the Bangalore City Bye-Laws published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 3rd February 1898, No. 7930—L. F. 317-96, dated the 11th January 1898, regarding the removal of night soil and construction of latrines, cess-pool pits, &c.

H. NANJUNDA RAJ ARS, *Vice-President.*

MORTUARY REGISTER.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH JANUARY 1898.

Bangalore City.

Estimated population .. { Males .. 40,873 / Females .. 39,412 } Total .. 80,285

Diseases.	M.	F.	Total.
Cholera	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...
Fevers	3	3	6
Bowel-complaints	..	...	...
Suicide	...	...	...
Wounding	...	...	...
Accident	...	1	1
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	...	..	...
All other causes	8	11	19
Total ...	11	15	26
Births during the Week ...	14	7	21

Mysore City.

Estimated population .. { Males .. 36,691 / Females . 37,357 } Total .. 74,048

Diseases.	M.	F.	Total.
Cholera	...	...	..
Small-pox	1	..	1
Fevers	14	19	33
Bowel-complaints	3	...	3
Suicide	...	...	...
Wounding	...	...	...
Accident	1	...	1
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	...	...	..
All other causes	10	9	19
Total ...	29	28	57
Births during the Week ..	12	26	38

P. H. BENSON, M. B., *Surgeon, Lt.-Colonel,*
Sr. Surgn. & Sany. Comr. with the Govt. of Mysore.

CIRCULAR.

No. 217--96, *dated* 15*th February* 1898.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity that exists for placing all towns and villages in your jurisdiction in a perfectly sanitary condition in view of the recrudescence of the Plague in Bombay City and its appearance in the Southern Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

2. It has been established that*—

(i) "Plague is a disease which is essentially associated with insanitary conditions in human habitations, the chief of which are accumulations of filth, overcrowding and the absence of light and ventilation.

(ii) "It is in the first instance at least a disease of locality, and is mainly conveyed from place to place by individuals in their person, clothing and personal effects, who have resided in the infected locality."

* Instructions regarding Plague administration for the general guidance of District and other Officers, issued by the Government of Bombay under date the 10th January 1898, and re-issued by the Plague Commissioner in Mysore for information and guidance of all Officers on Plague duty. Paras (i) and (ii).

3. "It is also proved beyond doubt that Plague bacilli thrive best in the filthy silt of drains and sewers and in the vitiated sub-soil water of the town."

4. Sanitation therefore is a matter of vital importance in keeping out Plague; and I have, with the concurrence of the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, to call your attention to some points requiring immediate action. Instructions should issue in all towns and villages in your jurisdiction for—

(*a*) Removing old accumulations of refuse.

(*b*) Clearing, ventilating, and flushing covered drains.

(*c*) Closing of cesspits wherever possible, and the removal of all sewage and sodden soil from ditches and drains to a distance; where it is impossible to close cesspits, lime should be applied frequently.

(*d*) Preventing over-crowding in houses.

(*e*) Cleaning, lime-washing and fumigating the interior of houses of the poorer classes. If material be issued free, the people can be induced to do the work themselves.

(*f*) Letting in air and sunshine into houses, which has been found to be the most important remedy for this disease and which may be easily done by removing a portion of the roofing.

(*g*) Removal of old and dilapidated houses in thickly populated localities in order to increase the ventilation.

(*h*) Opening out lanes through densely built blocks of houses.

(*i*) Draining water-logged localities by cutting ditches and lowering water-level to reduce damp.

(*j*) Introducing the system of daily conservancy as regards privies.

5. Even more urgent than the measures above indicated is the prevention without delay of the pernicious and highly insanitary practice of burying and burning dead bodies by the side of streams and reservoirs, the water of which is used for drinking purposes.

6. It was ruled in the "Rules for Conservancy of small Towns and Villages," issued so far back as the 21st May 1877, that "the burying and burning of dead bodies in the beds of rivers and tanks or in *nalas* which form water courses after heavy rain should be strictly prohibited." But this practice and the practice described above are of general prevalence and should be put a stop to without further delay.

Government Proceedings No. 1793—Gl. 46, dated 21st May 1877.

7. Strict orders should be given to all Amildars to carry out the instructions in para 5. No excuse, such as that the practice is a long-standing one and could not be stopped, should be allowed to prevail. Suitable sites and grounds should be provided to meet the convenience of the people in lieu of those closed, and the Amildar should be held responsible for the carrying out of these arrangements.

8. I am sure a little exertion on the part of Amildars will lead to this first essential of sanitation being carried into effect without unnecessary hardship to the parties concerned. The names of Amildars who have shown activity in securing this object may be noted and reported to me. All that is required is for the Amildar to call for from the Patel a list of towns and villages in which the practice prevails, and also suggestions from the Shanbhog as to vacant and unoccupied sites available in unobjectionable localities. Such sites if occupied, can be acquired easily by the use of the Amildars' influence, and if they cannot be so acquired, the Amildar may take action under the Land Acquisition Act: such cases must be very few.

9. An Assistant Commissioner in each District and Sub-Division may be assigned the duty of calling for and dealing with reports from the Amildars. The Amildar may send a fortnightly statement showing the action taken by him to the Assistant Commissioner on this duty, who will issue such orders as may be necessary and submit a statement to the Plague Commissioner every month as to the progress made in the District.

10 The manure-pits of the villages should be placed to the north-west and south-east of each village avoiding the directions of the prevailing winds, *viz.*, the north-east and south-west, known as the *Nirutia* and *Eesanya* directions.

11. All stagnant pools in or near towns and villages should be filled up.

12. The washing of clothes or bathing in wells and tanks reserved for drinking purposes should be strictly prohibited. A list of all tanks and wells so reserved may be prepared and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, and notice boards put up warning people against defiling the water.

13. In my Notification No. 154—90, dated 5th February 1898, the public are warned against using articles of food such as tinned butter and milk from Bombay. The greatest publicity should be given to this notification.

14. I have also to invite your attention to Notification No. 37—Mis. 20, dated 23rd January 1898, issued by the Hyderabad Government prohibiting the importation of rags, sacking, bedding, &c., from infected places, and to Regulation 13 of the Regulations issued by the Mysore Government under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation. The local authorities should be on the look-out for these articles and invariably disinfect and if necessary destroy them.

15. This Circular is issued with the sanction of Government.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Officer in Administrative Charge of Plague Preventive Measures.